

Het Brigantyn Schip



WILLEM DEN EERSTEN;

Captein ISAAC BRANDT,

Zal op den 25sten dezer, van hier naar Amsterdam vertrekken. Die genen die enige vorderingen ten lasten van het gemeld schip mogten hebben gelieven zich by de ondergetekendens voor dien dag te adresseren.

C. W. JUTTING & Co.

& BEUTNER & TH. JUTTING.

Curacao den 8sten November 1816

Curacao den 1sten November 1816.

DE ondergeteekende met goedkeuring van Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur Generaal van dit Eiland, zyn School uit het Water Fort in het Huis achter en bezuiden de Gouvernment's Drukkery No. 70 verplaats hebbende, beveelt zich byzonder in de gunst van alle die Ouders of Voogden, die of hunne kinderen en pupillen reeds aan zyn onderwijs hebben toe- vertrouwd of zulks nog in dit zeer geschikte lokaal mogten willen doen, waar de ondergeteekende ook voornemens is afzonderlyke lessen in het Fransch, Italiaanschboekhouden, Wiskunde &c. tegen eenen zeer matigen prys te geven; verlangende tevens eenen geschikten jongeling tot secundant tegen een salaris zyner bekwaambeden overeenkomende.

G. G. VAN PADDENBURGH.

Brieven, ter Gouvernment's Secretary berustende, tot dato 16den November, 1816.

AAN

Hymen Alex. Cohen
M. E. Santrook
Theodore Brion
B. A. Cancryn
Abraham Bor
Wed. J. Gravenhorst
Jesse McLean
Wm. Steir
M. Magdalena Curiel

M. Y. Messa
M. Beverly
Cristina E. Flores
Mirjan Lacroes
A. M. Semerel
B. ofiglio
P. Calvo
F. de Monteyerde
H. Martina Luis
Pelissier
Jan Louis Serbier

Catalina Arrieta
J. Stuylingh Cornelis
Maria Marta Curiel
Doroth. Stresire
Barbara de Silva
Wed: Aron Morales
Wed: Tony Vercal
Maria M. Grotestam
Leorencia Hereson
Lorenzo Potesta
Semuel Lopez Dias
Anthontje Pichot
M. J. Christan.
A. Theodora Pieterse
Felix Valles
M. Olivo
A. Angelia Guillermo
Anna C. Hooff
Baptista Charier
Francisca Garcier
Ma. Lacroes Claas

ALLE Blanken Manschappen, die genegen zyn om het Vaderland en den Koning in eene der Corpsen van de staande Armee Garnisoen houdende te Curacao of onderhorige Eilanden, te dienen kunnen zich adresseren aan het Bureau van den Kapitein Kwartiermeester by het Garnisoen, in het Hoofdfortres dezès Eilands.

Om in dienst te kunnen worden aangenomen wordt vereischt—1e. dat de recruit vry van Lichaams gebreken zy.—2e. den ouderdom van 18 jaren hebbe berykt en het drie en dertigste niet zy gepasseerd, ten ware een wyning meer of min gevorderde ouderdom geene mindere geschiktheid tot den dienst veroorzaakte.

Aan ieder man, die deze vereichten bezit, en zich tot den dienst aanbiedt, zal buiten de bepaalde Soldy, kleeding en vivres, een premie voor handgeld worden uitgerykt gelyk staande aan een Ducaat Hollands Courant voor ieder jaar dat zich de Recruit engageert, mits niet minder dan vier jaren.

BY den Drukker is te koop het Tarif van In en Uitgaande Rechten op het Eiland Curacao.

To all navigators from the Atlantic Ocean to the Western shores of Europe; but more particularly to those of Great Britain, and to the English and British Channels.

CAUSES OF THE NUMEROUS SHIPWRECKS,

On the Scilly Islands, in Mount's Bay, in Cornwall, and on the western coast of Great Britain; but more particularly in the English Channel.

All vessels, which are bound to the western shores of Great Britain, from the Atlantic Ocean, will always be subject to that disaster, without care and attention to the circumstances explained hereafter; for they will always be more or less a head of their reckoning, and of course, will be liable to be on shore before they conjecture themselves near the land. This was, no doubt, the cause of the loss of admiral Shovel, in the Association, with the Eagle and Romney in company, on the 29th of October, 1707—for, by our naval history it appears, they brought too on that day, and they lay by until sun-set, when they made sail for the English Channel, supposing no doubt, they had space enough to run till day light, without getting into danger, but they were cast away on the rocks of Scilly, and every soul on board perished: whereas, had they sounded at sun-set, prior to their making sail, they might have known they had not sufficient run for the night. The depth of water at sun-set, to the best of my recollection, which will insure them safety in the longest night's run towards the English Channel, should not be less than 75 fathoms: of course, more than that depth, or having no sounding will put them out of all doubt; but, of this exact depth, attention to their charts must caution them, less my memory should be in error. The mischief arises from vessels persisting to run by their reckoning, without sounding, more particularly are they tempted to do this if they have had fine weather in navigating the Atlantic Ocean, and of course, confide more in their reckoning.

The reason vessels coming from the westward will always be far a-head of their reckoning, say one hundred leagues, more or less, is owing to the effect of the Gulph of Florida stream; and how that operates, I will endeavour to explain, hoping the apparent simplicity of my description will be excused by all who think it precisely so, as it is meant to explain it to all capacities and particularly to those who may never have attended to the coast of Mexico. The gulph of Florida streams runs with more or less velocity, according to circumstances, to be explained hereafter, from out of the Gulph of Mexico, between the Bahama islands and the coast of East Florida, and on its arriving as far north as the north part of the Bahama islands, it takes a more easterly direction, to restore the level of the Atlantic Ocean, deranged by the trade winds as will appear hereafter; and the influence it has in carrying vessels to the eastward faster than they seem to run by their log, is without doubt the cause of so many accidents as have already happened, and will happen in future, unless proper caution is observed.

All Geographers know that the winds called trade winds, blow from the eastward, between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic

of Capricorn, generally about nine months in the year, and they are the cause of the Gulph of Florida stream; for they drive before them all the surface of the Atlantic Ocean, and that with a velocity, and in a quantity greater or less, in proportion to their strength.

I have been in the Atlantic Ocean, when, during near two months we could not set a top-sail, it blew so strong; and I have at another time, crossed the Atlantic Ocean, when, I may almost say, I could have carried a lighted candle in my hand without a lantern, all the time, and it would not have blown out. The strength of the stream, therefore, must vary, and will cause an effect equally uncertain.—This current it is, which, forcing its way into the Atlantic Ocean to restore the level interrupted by trade winds, by a current inclining more easterly as it gets clear of the Bahama Islands, carries the vessels a-head of their reckoning. To explain this more familiarly, let one of us fill a basin of water to the brim, then blow strong on the surface, and the water will run over on the opposite side of the basin to which we blow, by little waves raised by the blowing. Take some of the water out of the basin, and then on the opposite side to that on which we blow, the little waves will rise against the side of the basin, and the surface of the water being raised thereby, it will find its level again by escaping on the sides of the basin each way, but let a card or some other obstacle be put on one side and the whole quantity will escape on the other side, to produce a level. Just so it is with the water forced into the Gulph of Mexico by the trade winds; for, as it cannot find its level by escaping on both sides, from the Gulph, owing to the north coast of South America extending so far to the eastward, as again to meet the trade winds, it all, therefore, escapes on the north side, and takes its course along the east coast of Florida, until it passes the Bahama Islands, and then as I have said, forces its way into the Atlantic Ocean, to restore the level interrupted by the trade winds. It cannot escape between the islands, because it meets the trade winds again. This current it is, which forcing its way into the Atlantic ocean, governs the navigation of that sea, and carries vessels so much to the eastward of their reckoning, that they approach the western shores of England before they are aware of it; and the weather very frequently proves so hazy and cloudy, that no observation can be taken to correct their longitude, before they get soundings. I have been informed in the west of England, that a vessel has been known (the name of which was mentioned to me) to have run on shore on the north coast of Devonshire, with all her small sails set, in the night time, right before the wind. But the frequency of wrecks, on these shores, is too well ascertained by the many melancholy accounts which our naval history affords.

The loss of the Alexander, East-Indiaman, off Portland, on the 25th of March, 1815, when every soul on board perished, gave rise to the publication of these observations.

AN OLD SEAMEN.

te hoogsterzelve het plan in een zeer wydloopig aanspraak bekend; Hy zeide, zyne majesteit's wensch te zyn den staat van den koophandel en Binnenlandsche manufactuuren te verbeteren, en dat zyne majesteit (gelyk onze voorvaderen in de ordonnantie van het jaar 1725 omtrent de convooyen en licenties gedaan hadden) daaromtrent een middel weg gekozen had. Dat tot bevoordeling der inlandsche manufactuuren, by het plan behoorlyke inkomende rechten bepaald waren, dat al het geen door inlandsche nyverheid voortgebragt word vry zal zyn, terwyl er gerechtigheden zouden gelegd worden, op den invoer van vreemde goederen, in evenredigheid met de waarde waarvoor men de voortbrengzels onzer eige manufactuuren zoude kunnen verkopen; en dat de uitgaande rechten op een matige voet moesten gebragt worden, om den koophandel niet te benadelen. Hy besloot met het voorlezen van het plan van de wet, en het tarief der gerechtigheden.

De president verzogt hierop aan den directeur generaal, zyne majesteit te willen verzekeren dat de kamer het plan in ernstige overweging zoude nemen.

Brussel September 4.—De veldmarschalk van Waterloo is op den 2den vergezeld van generaal Murray te Cambrai aangekomen. Zyn hoogheid heeft bevorens by Parys verlaten heeft, verscheide conferenties met den Pruisische generaal Von Zieten gehad.

Bevolking van de Verenigde Staten.

Uit eer. vergelyking der verschillende opnemingen, die zedert de federale constitutie plaats gehad hebben blykt, dat de bevolking der Verenigde Staten, sjaars drie ten honderd vermeerderd, en dat dezelve dus verdubbelt in 23 jaaren. Men heeft alle reden te geloven, dat dezelve nog veele jaaren en mogelijk wel nog honderd jaar op dezelfde manier zal voortvaren met zig te vermeerderen.

Het volgend plan zal de bevolking der Verenigde Staten in 110 jaar met berekening van ieder 23 jaaren aantonen, veronderstellende dat de vermeerdering in evenredigheid als bovengemeld staat zal voortgaan.

In 1810 was het getal	7,000,000
In 1833 zal 't zyn	14,000,000
In 1856	28,000,000
In 1879	56,000,000
In 1902	112,000,000

Dit laatste getal op een territorie van drie millioenen vierkante mylen verspreid, zoude byna op 70 personen voor ieder myl uitkomen. — Het welke een bevolking byna zo groot als die van Massachusetts en op een evenredigheid met gansche Europa uitmaakt.

We are happy to have to announce the safe arrival in this port of the long and anxiously looked for brig Anna Maria, captain Haines, which sailed from Amsterdam on the 19th of Aug. but having sprung a leak was forced to put into Madeira, where she continued for 25 days. She also touched at Barbados, where the 2d September packet had arrived, bringing the official accounts of the victory over the Algerines, which, however, was not published in that island previous to the sailing of the Anna Maria. The surrender of Algiers is at discretion, and includes the destruction of the batteries.

On the 2d instant a privateer, under Carthaginian colours, supposed to be the Popa, came off the city of St. Domingo, with two Spanish vessels, which she had captured, in order to allow the masters an opportunity of ransoming them. A boat was accordingly sent ashore for that purpose, but the ransom was not effected, and the privateer immediately made sail with her prizes, supposed for Port Aux Prince.

Extract of a letter from His Excellency the Governor and Commandant General of the Province of Maracaybo, to His Excellency the Vice-Admiral and Governor General of this Island, dated the 29th of October, 1816.

"This province continues in perfect peace and tranquillity, as also the vast territories of the kingdom of New Granada, as far as Peru, agreeable to the official accounts received by me from the General in Chief and Pacificator of the Costa Firma, Don Pablo Morillo."

By gentleman, passenger in the brig Anna Maria, a London weekly paper of the 14th of September has been politely handed to us, from which we have made the following extracts:

LONDON.

Sept. 9.—A letter from Cadiz, we lament to say, announces to us the death of general Miranda, after an imprisonment of nearly four years, in a horrible dungeon. Revenge pursued him even beyond the grave. The monks

would not allow his faithful attendant to give him any funeral rites; but carried off the body on the miserable mattress and truckle bed on which he expired, and committed all his raiment, and every thing that belonged to him, to the flames. The friends of freedom and humanity will deplore the fate of a man whose aim it was to ameliorate the condition of his fellow-creatures.

Sept. 12.—A ministerial paper says, "We have just seen a private letter from St. Helena, of so late a date as July the 9th. It states that, a few days before, Bonaparte, was missing for four hours, but the centinel stopped him, when he said he should not be on the island nine months. In consequence of this he is now confined to his house and garden.—We can assure our Readers of the authenticity of this curious statement."

Sept. 13.—By the Orpheus from Rio Janeiro, we have received accounts to the 21st of July, which throw some light on the warlike preparations and future views of the Portuguese in that quarter of the world. Some days ago it was noticed, that commodore Bowles, in the Amphion frigate, had carried out instructions to remonstrate against the projected descent of the Brazil troops on the territory of La Plata, but there was a dread of his arriving too late, after so long a detention at Portsmouth. He, however, arrived four days after the expedition had sailed, and immediately a cutter was sent after it, and the result was, that all the troops, baggage, cannon, stores, &c. were landed in the island of St. Catherine's, the troops put into barracks, and the stores lodged in magazines. The hired neutral transports were paid off, so that the threatened invasion of the eastern side of La Plata is at an end for the present.

The dissolution of the French Chamber of Deputies is confirmed. The Moniteur contains the royal ordinance decreeing the measure, and ordering the election of a new chamber, to consist only of the number of Deputies prescribed by the constitutional charter, 260, and none under 40 years of age. The new chamber is to meet on the 4th Nov. A most important part also of this decree is the first clause, which declares that none of the articles of the constitutional charter shall be subject to revision; that is to say, that the inviolability of the former national property in the hands of its present possessors, shall be unalterably maintained. This is a complete triumph of the constitutionalists, and will be hailed by a large majority of the French people as one of the greatest benefits that could be conferred upon them. It affords a solemn pledge of the determination of the government to consult, as far as possible, the tranquillity of the nation.

Falmouth, Sept 7.—Arrived the Nooton packet with a mail from Jamaica.

Expedition against Algiers.

"On board his majesty's ship Impregnable, dated Gibraltar, August 11, 1816.

"Upon our arrival, we found the Dutch squadron, under admiral Capellen, had anticipated our expectations: it was assembled here, and that officer immediately made an offer to our chief to co-operate with him in the enterprise. We were all most highly gratified at this circumstance; not so much that we felt ourselves too weak, single-handed, for the service, and therefore needed the alliance, but that the cause of humanity should have been met by such prompt good feeling on their part."

Extract of another letter, dated August 14.

"The British ships are all loaded for the first broadside with cannon shot, and five hundred musket balls in each gun; and as the ships are to be laid within pistol shot of their mark, they cannot fail in doing infinite execution. Not a shot is to be fired until the ships shall have come to an anchor, which is to be done by the stern with an iron cable. Before the squadron sailed from Gibraltar, the cabins were all knocked down, and the bulk-heads sent on shore, and the decks all cleared for action both fore and aft. All this is done under a moral certainty that we must come to blows with the Dey, as the British terms must appear so exorbitant, that the Dey would hazard the loss of his head were he to subscribe to them."

DUTCH MAIL.

The Hague, September 9.

Sitting of the Second Chamber of the States General.

The President this day read a message from the Secretary of State, communicating that his Majesty had commanded the Director-General of Convoys and Licences, to convey to the assembly the plan of a law relating to convoys and licences, together with a plan of the imports and export duties.

The President then appointed a commission of four members, viz. Messrs. Clifford, Repelaer Wezel, and Paul Maibé, to receive and concert the said Director-General into the assembly. The Director-General being introduced, developed the plan in a speech of considerable length. He said that it was his majesty's wish to conciliate the wants of commerce and of internal manufactures, for which purpose he had chosen a middle course, as our forefathers had done in the ordinance of the year 1725, relating to convoys and licences; that for the protection of internal manufactures the plan of law fixed a proper import duty; that all objects of internal industry should be free, while duties should be imposed on the introduction of foreign goods in proportion to the value at which the produce of our own manufactures could be sold, and the transit duties should be placed on a moderate footing, that commerce might not suffer: he concluded by reading the plan of law and the tariff duties.

The President then requested the Director-General to assure his Majesty that the Chamber would take the plan into their serious consideration.

Courier-Office, Friday evening, Sept. 13.

COMPLETE VICTORY OVER THE ALGERINES!

Dispatches from Sir C. Stuart dated the 10th of September, have been received, inclosing a letter from the French consul at Algiers to the duke of Richieu dated the 31st of August.

The French consul's letter states, that "the allied British and Dutch squadrons arrived off Algiers on the 25th August; that a frigate was sent in with a letter to the Dey, who returned it with disdain; and that the signal of attack was then immediately given by Lord Exmouth. The British squadron was moored within half cannon shot of the batteries; and at half past two P. M. the attack began: it lasted for six hours. The English having set fire to the Algerine fleet, the whole consisting of five frigates, four corvettes, and thirty gun boats were burnt.

"On the 26th, the squadron was moored in the road of Algiers, and the Dey sent the Swedish consul and captain of the Port on board Lord Exmouth's ship, to conclude an armistice on the conditions demanded by Lord Exmouth.

"Lord Exmouth dispatched in the night of the 26th a frigate with the news to England.

"The Algerine admiral, six captains and 1200 men, were killed. The British loss is stated at about 800 men; and some ships are stated to have suffered."

Population of the United States.

It appears, from a comparison of the different census taken since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, that the population of the United States increases at the rate of three per cent. per annum; that is, it doubles in 23 years. There is every reason to believe, that the population will continue to increase in this proportion for many years; perhaps for a century to come. —The vast unsettled interior of North-America will continue to accommodate, with nearly the same case that it does at present, all the millions which would be produced during that period, by such a rate of increase. The following schedule will shew the population of the United States for 110 years to come, at intervals of 23 years, supposing the increase to be in the proportion we have mentioned:—

In 1810, it was, in round numbers,	7,000,000
In 1833, it will be,	14,000,000
In 1856,	28,000,000
In 1879,	56,000,000
In 1902,	112,000,000
In 1925,	224,000,000

This last number, scattered over a territory of three million square miles, would average about 70 to each mile; a population about as dense as that of Massachusetts Proper, and as the average of all Europe.

VOOR DE CURAÇOSCHE COURANT.

AAN EEN LASTERAAR!

Galbrakend Monster! die zo weedend knaagt
an byt.
Aan naamen, die gy haat, dewyl ze aan roem
gewyd
Met weinig luister u te veel in de oogen schit-
ten—
Wat mag, o wangedrocht! u tog zoo erg ver-
bit'tren
Dat ge eegwig schenden moet; waar ge ooit u
voeten zet
Blyft niets in 't einde, van u tongelym onbesmet.

Snoer u tong, o achterklapper!
Zwyg, o spoede longenaar!
Houd uw mond, gy valsche snapper!
Wees geen eerdief, Babbelaar!

Laat de Pad en Kikvorsch blyven
Gelyk ze altoos zyn geweest,
Geef nooit reden om te kyven,
Wees een man beschaafd van geest.

Gy walgt my reeds te veel om meer van u te
zingen,
'K vermaan u slechts zoo wel als uwe dienste-
lingen,
Dat gy geen kwaad meer sticht, of ducht
myn goezelzweep,
Zie toe, indien 'k u raak, is yder slag een
streep—
'K lach om die rymelary de voor'ge week ge-
lezen,
Van Pad en Kikvorsch, of waar tegen 't ook
mogt wezen.

Men spreekt thans schand' van 't geen gy rymt,
En onverstaanbaar 't zamenlymt,
'T is veel te slecht voor Boeren kinkels!
'T is lap'rym, zonder zout of smout;
Ei schaam u, 't is zo droog als hout
'T is klad papier, hier voor de Winkels.

MOEBSOOR.

GOEDE RAAD.

(Niet gecopieerd.)

Erasmus heeft met roem der natten lof gemeld,
Een eerzuil hun gesticht;
Die lof dunkt my is juist met oordeel goed-
gesteld;
En blinkt in 't helderst licht;—
By ieder volk, in ied'ren tyd;
Werd zotheid wierook toegewyd;
Verdiensde en verstand gehaat,
En 't zy in hoog' of lagen staat
En gek kwam, zoo als 't ook behoort,
Zeer zeker door zyn domheid voort.

Laat me op zyn best zoo wys als paard of
huis'bond zyn,
Maar listig als een vos,
Als d'exter snaterend, en in den laster fyn,
Men zy een domme os,
Men wordt gemacht, men wordt bewind,
Van ieder babb'lend menschen kind,
En wen men op een ieder smaakt,
Hem dapper door dan bekel haalt,
Een anders goeden naam onteert,
Juist daardoor wordt men 't best goerd.

Men doe het knagjes slechts, dit is de
sraaieste kunst
Dat by dien 't last'ren maakt
Nooit weet wie zal hem bakt, daardoor
komt men in genat;
Wat leugens men ook braakt,
En als men uit een plaats vertrekt,
Dan last're men zoo stil bedekt,
Dat voor de arme man het hoort,
Men zy met pak en zak al veert!
Dat is probatum, zoo men ziet,
Nog kortlinge met gelak geschied.

Ontdekt men eens dat stuk en vraagt men
u naar reën,
Een onbeschaafd gelaat;
Een and're leugen nog, en veilig gaat gy
heep,
En men gelooft het kwaad;
Terwyl men hem met vingers wyet,
En om uwe kunde pryst,
Werd by van ied'ren kwaden zet,
Blyft heimelyk bespot,
Nog blyft veilig, krygt het loon
Van uwe beraamden lastertoon.

Het last'ren bezaamt maakt ons by hen ge-
zien
Die zonder reden praat
Niet leven kunnen, dan kan 't slechts met
schik geschied
Het doen in kert, op staat.

Een lasteraar is hun beste vriend,
Men is met hun geprat gediend,
Als kwetat het naasten goede eer
Wat geeft men hier daarom zoo zeer?
Men lacht terwyl men u, tracteert
En u als lief en aardig eert.

Dus kunde en deugd ter zy, men lach met
braafheid, eer!
Men laster slecht met vlyt!
Men zy een zot of schurk in dien men gunst
begeer.
Besteed dan uwen tyd,
Aan nieuwtjes en aan babbeltaal,
By ieder vindt gy goed onthaal;
Mits g'u voor zek're lieden wacht,
Die weten dat een vossenvacht
Niet op een ezels rugge past
En weligt u de ooren wacht

O volgt dan mynen raad en 't zal u steeds
gelukken
De schoonste vrachten, van uw laster af-
teplukken
Men doe het zoo 't behoort steeds heim'lyk
suedig, snel
Waarachtig vrienden, dan, dan gaat dat
werk steeds wel.

DE GEHEIME WREEKER.

DE VERSTOORDE VROUW.

In een gezelschap van verscheiden mans en
vrouwen,
Alwaar gesproken wierdt van trouwen,
Verhaalde een Reiziger die 't Oosten had be-
zocht,
Dat ieder Turk aldaar vier vrouwen trouwen
mocht.
Een Heer die met nieuwsgierige ooren
Naar die vertelling zat te hooren
Sprak:—"Ja, ik wenschte wel dat hier die
goede wet"
"Voor 't manvolk ook wierdt ingezet."
Zyn vrouw die reeds een weinig was te onvre-
den
Op dit verhaal, viel hem toen vinnig in de
reden:
"Gy armen bloed weg met die praat.
"Van vrouwen; want gy maakt my kwaad;
"Hadt gy er vier, och man! hoe slecht zou u
dit hebben."
"Die nauwlyks zyt in staat om een' te verge-
noegen.

DE BOOSE MOOR, EEN SPROOKJE.

Daar kwam onlangs een boose moor,
Ter sluik in een gezelschap dringen;
Gans'kerk aan zyn Kop en oor,
Begon hy overlied te zingen.
Hy rymde ook, had Jacobs stem,
Maar (o bedrog!) ook Ezaus handen;
Dit wist men niet, maar kende hem
Eerst naderhand aan zyne tanden;
Hy was zo wonderlyk verkleed,
Dat niemand zyn figuur kon kyken;
Zo dra de maalyd was gereed,
Ging hy stil van de tafel wyken,
Kroep in een hoekje, en stelde op
Een stuk papier zyn bekeldichten;
Toen greep er iemand naar zyn kop
Om hem zyn masker af te ligten;
Maar denk eens lezer hoe verschrikt,
'T gezelschap was toen zy hem kende;
Hy sprak verbaasd, "ik ben verlijkt"
"Vergeef my toch," nu keerde en wende
Hy zich, maar niemand gaf geboor,
Men riep "van hier! ga elders dromen"
"Gy zyt slechts eenen boose moor,
"Ga slapen onder rooseboomen.

CANDIDUS.

IETS.

AAN EEN EZEL! VAN CANDIDUS!

Een ezol kan men niet verglyken,
By iemand die beschaafd van geest
Het spoor van and'ren durft ontwyken
De nyd veracht, doch nimmer vreest.

Maar dikwyls kan men wel een ezol
Verg'lyken by een mensche die nooit
Het spoor verlaat, maar als een vezel
Naar and'ren zyne daden plooit.

My dunkt 't is duidelyk te vatten,
Dat nooit een Kikvorsch was Poest!
Men moet hem gelyk een ezol schatten
Die rym'leed negt, dat by 't niet weet.

Och dunkt my 't is een zoet're waarheid
Hoe dat de Kikvorsch'sten ook zy,
Men vindt daar in nog meerder klaarheid
Dan in uw Ezels rymelary.

U & G.

HET WEES MEISJE.

[Vry gevolgd naar het Engelsch uit de Courant van 9 November 1816.]

Heb meely lieve ryke lord,
'K ben wees, ellendig arm,
Geen huis by dag, geen bed by nacht,
Geen vuur daar 'k my by warm,
Het uwe weder'reft myn lyf,
Ik heb noch vriend noch brood,
En zo ik gene hulp erlang
Vind ik welras den dood:
Ik hoor schoon gy in rykdom leeft
Met pracht en glans, toch gaarne geeft,
"Klein Beedler zoo gy waarheid spreekt
"Waar vond uw vader 't graf?
"Waar was het dat uw moeder lief
"Het jongste zuchtje gaf?"
Myn Vader viel by Waterloo
Myn Moeders hart God 't brak.
In lyken hoopen zocht zy hem.
Vond hem; de oogen strak
Gavest op 't dierbaarlyk, zinkt zy gevoel-
loos nedet
Op vaders koude borst.—Ik vond geen
moeder weder.

"Zy stierven dan op 't eere bed,
"Met glorieryk bekleed."
En wat is glorie lieve lord?
Is 't daarvan men eet?
Stilt glorie weeskinds honger dan,
Schenkt 't huis en kleed en brood?
o God zoo gy geen hulpe geeft,
Vind ik den hongerdood!
"De natie kind zal u voorzien,
"Het nakooft leert uw leed;
"Uw vader stierf op 't eerebed
"Met glorieryk bekleed!"
Dit sprek hy, ging met haasten tre
Van 't arme weeskind heen;
Wier bleek gelaat een tranenvloed
Bedekte, en wier geweent
"By uitgeputte smart haar roerloos neer
doet zygen,
Daar 't half gebroken hart geen lastis
kon verkrygen.

Doch tet haar hulp snelt een soldaat
Hy kon den vader goed
Van 't arme weeskind het verhaal
Zyn hart ontroeren doet,
Hy vocht met dien by Waterloo
Zag hoe die brave stierf,
En hoe by eenen dorren roem,
Door zynen dood verwierf
"Kom weeskind kom in mynen arm.
"Riep de eed'le man haar toe
"Voor waders ruwheid schut ik u
"Wen niet, wees wel te moe
"Uw vader stierf naast myne zy
"Ik weet uw moeders dood
"En daarom komt gy by my in
"Ik help u wis uit nood
"K heb pensioen en ook een hut
"Daar daar zoo lang' ik leef
"Verzorg ik u zoo veel ik kan
"K swear dat 'k u nooit begeef
"Dees' warme wachttrok kind zal u tot nut
verstrekken.
"En meer als lordechaps roem voor koop
en honger denken." V. P.

Philanthropy.—A sailor belonging to an
American man of war, by some accident
fell over board; the sea running very high
at the time, prevented the poor fellow from
catching any of the ropes which were
thrown to him, and upset two boats which
were put off to his assistance. Every body
was on deck, the man was sinking, and no-
body able to afford him the least relief;
when a comrade of his, struck by the sup-
plicating countenance of the miserable man,
now on the brink of destruction, cried,
suddenly, "D—n my eyes, Tom, I can't
bear that look. I'll save you or sink with
you!" All eyes was directed to the man
who spoke. He plunged into the merci-
less waves, gained his comrade, and seized
him with his left arm, while with his right
he supported both himself and his comrade,
through the buffetings of the high sea, and
thus gave time for another and more for-
tunate boat to rescue them both from the
jaws of death.

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By WILLIAM LEE,
Drukker van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der
Nederlandsen.